The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

Nippon Times

In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

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IGUCHI PRAISES EIRE'S REFUSAL OF U.S. DEMAND

Spokesman Raps Washington Move for Removal of Axis Diplomats

HAS NO LEGITIMATE BASIS

Strong Conceited American Viewpoint Shows It Has No Respect for Law

Commenting on the Eire Government's flat refusal of the United States demand to remove Japanese and German representatives in the country, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on Monday, said that it was the only sane and legitimate response that could have been made to the conceited and one-sided American stand.

Mr. Iguchi said that the habitual practice of the United States to apply pressure upon neutral countries to promote its own selfish interests had become very pronounced of late and a matter of serious concern to the affected countries. Pointing out that the latest American move had been directed toward Eire, the Spokesman said that the United States had demanded of the Government of Eire that Japanese and German representatives be removed in view of the alleged danger of their presence to the American forces stationed in Northern Ireland.

"The American standpoint has no legitimate basis," Spokesman Iguchi declared, calling attention to the fact that the United States stationed its forces in Northern Ireland over the strong protest of the De Valera Government. "And now on the excuse that the presence of Axis representatives in Eire is a menace, the United States ignores the neutral status of Eire by demanding that it sever its Axis relations," he remarked.

"This conceited, one-sided stand of the United States which is manifest in all its dealings with neutral countries is strong proof that in American eyes neutrality which proves in any way to be unfavorable to itself has no place," he stated, adding that by this policy the United States was contradicting its supposedly basic national policy which it professes is based on a meticulous respect for law.

"The flat refusal of the De Valera Government is the only sane and legitimate response that could have been made to the United States' demand," the Spokesman said.

Further Measures Expected

Special

LISBON, March 12.—Observers in Washington expect the United States and British Governments to take additional measures without delay in connection with the Irish Government's refusal to close the German and Japanese diplomatic offices in Dublin, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington. A London dispatch today said that the British Government had prohibited all travel between England and Ireland in an action designed to "prevent the leakage of military information to the Axis from Ireland."

On Saturday it was learned that the United States had refused the Irish Government's request to purchase two badly needed merchantmen on account of its refusal to cooperate with the anti-Axis. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington quoted observers as saying that the possibilities of additional measures against Ireland included the closing of the border between Eire and Northern Ireland as an emergency military measure and the cessation of economic collaboration with Eire.

Observers pointed out that Eire was an integral part of the British economic system and depended entirely upon Anglo-American shipping. Edwin James, chief editorial writer of the New York Times, said that presumably the Anglo-Americans would adopt additional measures concerning Eire. Pointing out that the Anglo-Americans used economic pressure against Spain, James said that Eire was probably more dependent than Spain on overseas supplies and that she also lacked ships. James contended that Eire's neutrality might cause the deaths of many anti-Axis soldiers, including many of those of Irish descent in the forthcoming invasion of Europe.

The New York Herald Tribune, editorially describing Eire's rejection of the Anglo-American request for

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Pope Pleads for End Of Air Raids on Rome On 5th Anniversary

12

Special

ROME, March 12.—In a speech marking the fifth anniversary of his coronation, Pope Pius XII, today, appealed to the anti-Axis to end the bombing of Rome and to spare it from becoming a battlefield. The Pope's 20-minute message, which was broadcast throughout the world by the Vatican Radio, was devoted mostly to a plea for material help "to alleviate the sufferings of the Romans and Italians."

BRITISH-EIRE TRAVEL STOPPED BY LONDON

Seen Result of Rejecting U.S. Request—Irish Army Prepares for Eventualities

12

Special

LISBON, March 12.—The British Government, today, prohibited all travel between England and Ireland in an action announced to prevent leakage of military information to enemy agents in Dublin, according to a London dispatch.

The British Home Office announced that permits for travel between the two islands will not be issued except in rare instances and many thousands of Irish workers in Britain will be denied permission to visit their homes.

It is observed here that the action was obviously taken as a result of the recent rejection by the Eire Government of the U.S. request to close the Japanese consulate and German legation at Dublin.

Army Leaves Cancelled

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 12.—A recent Daily Telegraph dispatch datelined "At Irish Port" said that all leaves have been cancelled by the Eire army and that certain other military precautions have been taken. The action, it is believed, was probably taken in connection with the Eire Government's refusal of the request of the United States Government to close the German and Japanese diplomatic offices in Dublin and the expected resultant pressure by the United States as well as the British Governments.

Economic Sanctions Likely

Special

ZURICH, March 12—Prime Minister Eamon De Valera, regarding the American note as an ultimatum, ordered the Irish Army to assume emergency positions on February 25, a Tass report from London quoted the Daily Express.

Although the United States State Secretary Cordell Hull declared two weeks ago, that America did not intend to take military measures against Ireland, the same report pointed out, he did not mention possible economic sanctions. The Tass dispatch said that he did not exclude certain means of economic pressure which could be used as in the case of Spain. It is recalled that Hull's note said that Ireland's economic existence was dependent upon the United States.

However, the presence of a large number of Irish volunteers in the British army and also numerous Irish workers in the British industries are advantages to Britain but also a trump card in De Valera's hand.

Meanwhile, a Zuerchers report from London expressed the view that negotiations for a modus vi-

(Continued on Page 2 Col 3)

CHAOS REIGNING IN ENEMY-HELD ITALIAN AREAS

Soldiers Who Escaped to Rome Reveal Catastrophic Conditions That Prevail

FOE TERRORIZES PEOPLE

Food Situation Woeful—No Provisions Available for Civilian Consumption

Special

BERLIN, March 12.—The catastrophic conditions in anti-Axis occupied Italy and the great fear which the people hold for the anti-Axis troops were revealed by several Italian soldiers who escaped from Sardinia and made their way to Rome through anti-Axis occupied territory, a report from Rome disclosed. These soldiers belonged to the 10th regiment "Arditi" of Rome and at the time of the Badoglio regime's capitulation were stationed on Sardinia.

One of the Italians, a non-commissioned officer, said that at the time of the capitulation most of the troops wanted to run over to the Germans but were forcibly prevented from doing so by some officers. He said that he and his comrades left Sardinia on February 9 on the cruiser, Scipione Africano, from Cagliari and arrived in Naples on the following day. He said that everyone was determined to desert at the first opportunity and that all were physically run down because of the bad food they had been getting since September.

The Italian soldiers said that immediately upon reaching Naples "our fellow countrymen warned us to be on our guard" against the anti-Axis forces. They said that despite the most strict control, 44 Italian soldiers decamped within the first four hours after landing. One of the soldiers said, "The disappointment felt by the people in Sardinia, Naples and in all the regions which we passed on our flight was extreme. The food situation in Sardinia, was bad but in Naples it was catastrophic." He pointed out that two pounds of bread cost 350 lira in the black market.

Nothing Available

Another soldier said that practically nothing was available for the civilian population in Sardinia and that even the soldiers had to live on the smallest portions of sauerkraut and salt. In Naples, he said, a dinner consisting of thin cabbage soup, a small piece of meat, a little bread and a quarter of a litre of wine cost 350 lira. Asked about the relations between the anti-Axis troops and the Italian population, the soldier replied, "I noted that the American soldiers were less unpopular than the British because the latter were almost always drunk. The tall Negroes who work at the docks in Naples are especially feared by the people. No woman is safe. If she is not willing for a piece of bread she will be violated by force. These anti-Axis black troops, of whom there are multitudes in southern Italy, have become like the plague in southern Italy."

The soldiers said that Moroccan native troops also had a bad reputation. They stole whatever came into their reach, and they did not hesitate to kill with their daggers.

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

Defeatism Grips Chungking Troops, Public As Army Grows Weak Due to Lack of Food

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 12.—Defeatism is gaining momentum among the rank and file of the Chungking army, while the younger generation in the Chungking-controlled areas has become more and more doubtful of General Chiang Kai-shek's war aims, it was revealed by Lieutenant-Colonel X, staff member of the Chungking expeditionary forces in Yunnan Province, who was captured recently.

According to the captured officer, the Chungking forces' fighting power is deteriorating due to a shortage of foodstuffs, with cases of night blindness increasing among the soldiers because of a serious scarcity of vegetables. He added that Chiang, who had made a tour of inspection on the Yunnan Front together with American and British officers recently, was extremely embarrassed on seeing the poor conditions of his troops and returned to Chungking in utter humiliation.

"Chiang's plan for a counter-offensive against Burma is nothing more than a propaganda stunt," the captured officer declared, adding, "it is impossible to drive out the powerful Japanese Forces from Burma no matter now bravely the Chungking soldiers may fight."

Britain Facing Worst Labor Crisis Since War as Coal Strikes Spread

Daily Production Reduced by 80,000 Tons as 100,000 Miners Are Idle; Workers Refuse to Heed Union's Back to Work Order

Special

ZURICH, March 12.—The British Government is facing the worst labor crisis in her industries since the outbreak of the war with the present difficulties forming a veritable Achilles' Heel in Britain's war efforts, a Tass report from London disclosed.

It is estimated that the daily production of coal has been reduced by 80,000 tons which is being looked upon as a particularly heavy blow since the coal shortage was an acute problem even before the strikes.

A striking characteristic of the walk-outs, the report stated, is the miners' disobedience of union orders to resume work pending the overhauling of the wage structure, which will take into account the experience and ability of the miners. It is also reported that the Government's Laborite and Communist unions have all failed to prevent the strikes which are now estimated to involve over 100,000 workers, of whom 90,000 are in Wales where over 170 out of every 200 miners are idle.

Meanwhile, a Zurechers report from London reported that 16 members of Parliament made a tour of the strike areas during the weekend seeking to enjoin the miners to resume work.

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 12.—The coal strikes in Wales spread to Scotland, on Thursday, where about 7,000 miners laid down tools making a total of 165 mines already idle and involving 85,000 to 90,000 workers, most of them in Wales, according to London reports.

It is also reported that on Thursday the Government presented some compromise proposal in an effort to ease the strikers and also ordered the trade union leaders to advise the strikers to resume work at least during the negotiations. The strikers, however, are asking other miners in other coal mines to follow their example.

Meanwhile, London circles characterized the strike situation Thursday evening as "critical."

The Labor paper, Daily Herald, published a pleading editorial saying, "Laborers, you have the right to criticize mine-owners, the nation and the Government, but even mine-owners are not the worst enemy. Your worst enemy are the Germans. Go back to your work! Do not let the war against the Germans be delayed because of you."

OPPOSITION GROWS AGAINST BADOGLIO

Socialist and Communist Parties Clamoring for Withdrawal Of Marshal

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, March 12.—Wild partisan activities among the various political parties under the so-called Italian Commission of National Liberation vis-a-vis the polity of Italy are threatening the unity of the Commission, according to information available here.

The Socialist and Communist parties continue to be against the Badoglio regime and the Savoy royal family, advocating the establishment of a Republican system, while the Liberal and Catholic democratic parties are voicing disapproval of such a drastic change.

In this connection, the Badoglio faction is out to crush the Leftist common front. Zamboni, a leader of the Socialist Party, was kicked out of the party the moment he recently received a portfolio in the Badoglio cabinet.

The anti-Axis authorities, especially the British, are now out to suppress Leftist activities in Sicily and the areas south of Salerno, Potenza and Bari, the jurisdiction over which was returned to the Badoglio regime on February 11.

The Badoglio regime issued a statement in the middle part of February in the name of its Home Minister that it regretted the existing conflicts between different parties and that the regime was determined to concentrate its total strength on the prosecution of the war side-by-side with Britain and America.

It is evident, however, that the Socialist and Communist parties are not cooperating with the Badoglio faction, their secret organs persistently clamoring for the withdrawal of Badoglio.

Meanwhile, much attention is being paid to the rumor that Salmino Tagliacci, who had been in exile in the Soviet Union, will return home to assume the post of the Communist party's secretary-general.

Cleveland Stockyard Razed

Special

LISBON, March 12.—Two firemen killed, three others injured and damage estimated at $100,000 was caused yesterday at Cleveland when a fire swept through the city's huge Union Stockyards, according to a dispatch received here. More than 50 animals were slaughtered by the police using rifles and sub-machine guns when the frightened beasts stampeded into the streets crowded with spectators.

YANKEES' HIGH PAY IRRITATES AUSSIES

Aggravating Inflation, Avers Fadden; Curtin Says Issue Should Be Decided By U.S.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 12.—The high pay to American servicemen in Australia is causing inflation in Australia, Arthur Fadden, Country Party leader, declared recently.

"Free spending by some Americans is throwing Australian values out of proportion," he stated adding that the contrast between the American and Australian service pay is large.

Fadden was reviewing Washington's viewpoint offered by Brigadier-General Lawrence Frederick, Judge Advocate-General of the United States Army and Air Forces, for after a tour of the Pacific war theater, Frederick asserted that he agreed to the proposal made by Queensland that the pay of American soldiers should be withheld in order to reduce the spending power in Australia.

Meanwhile, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin raised a similar question in Parliament but he declared that he thought it was a matter for the American authorities and, therefore, was outside of the jurisdiction of the Australian Government.

Commenting on the squabble of pay difference, the Sidney Daily Telegraph interviewing some American doughboys received the following answers:

A Kentucky private said: "When I am on leave, I like to have a rollicking good time. In the big Australian cities, I need all the money I earn."

A New York City private declared: "I am not going to comment on the suggestion over the big inflation in Australia because that is a matter for the Australian people and it will be a good thing for many of our boys if they will save their money. Many of them spend money too freely."

A Pennsylvania sergeant stated: "Personally, I would not object to part of my pay being withheld. But as a principle, I think the suggestion is alien to the American idea of what is right. A soldier earns his money and is entitled to receive it in full and spend it as he wishes."

In the meantime, Professor Clunise Ross, Chairman of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, said: "The American dollar has in this country 50 per cent more value than it has in the States. I think under the circumstances, it would be better to adjust the existing exchange rate and credit the balance to the American soldiers as deferred pay."

INTERNAL SPLIT ON WAR OBJECT SEEN IN BRITAIN

63 M.P.'s Adopt Resolution Against Government Concerning Atlantic Charter

SERIOUS CONCERN CAUSED

Political Parties Strongly Oppose Concession to Soviets At Teheran

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 12.—A report that 63 members of the British House of Commons last Thursday adopted a resolution against the Government concerning the Atlantic Charter is causing serious concern as it is considered the first tangible sign of British internal confrontation about Britain's war aims.

The resolution pointed out that the Anglo-American concession to the Soviet Union which was approved by American President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Teheran—leaving Finland, the Baltic and the Balkans in Soviet hands—is meeting strong opposition among British political parties.

In Friday's editorial, the Swedish newspaper Dagsposten said that the British parliamentary demonstration was not an insignificant matter because "here we do not meet eccentric opponents but a real movement among the people. Here thoughts have been expressed which are held in many quarters in England but which had been held back so far. After this it cannot be said that Churchill and Eden speak on behalf of the United Nations when they sacrifice Finland, the Baltic states, Poland, Hungary and the Balkans to the Bolsheviks."

It is easily opined that many British politicians as well as the masses do not like their hand-shaking with the Soviet Union by which the Atlantic Charter should practically commit suicide.

While Churchill still has an unshakable position in British policy, observers said that it could not be denied from the latest incidental parliamentary opposition that this recent tendency shows that this gap may suddenly be extended.

JUGOSLAV KING ARRIVES IN LONDON FOR PARLEY

Churchill Expected to Order Dismissal of War Minister Mikhailovitch

Special

LISBON, March 11.—King Peter of Jugoslavia arrived in London on Thursday accompanied by several Cabinet members and it is expected that he will go into conference with the British Government to discuss the "burning" question of the Jugoslav factions led by Tito and Mikhailovitch, a London dispatch disclosed. It is expected that Prime Minister Churchill will give the twenty-year old King every chance to effect an agreement with Marshal Tito and at the same time make it clear to the young monarch that his present War Minister Mikhailovitch must be eliminated.

The United South Slav Committee representing the Tito faction issued a statement asking the anti-Axis nations to dissolve the Jugoslav Government. Cairo was first to recognize Tito's provisional government, asserting that this is the only chance to end the Jugoslav rivalry.

Foe General Gains Fame by Running Away Into Arakan Hills Clad Only in Pajamas

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 12.—Major-General F. W. Messervy, commander of the 7th Indian Division, distinguished himself early in February on the Arakan front by the power of his legs as he fled for dear life into the mountains in his pajamas, according to a special dispatch from London to the Aftonbladet here dated March 9.

Describing the panicky flight of the 7th Division commander under the surprise attack of the Japanese, the dispatch said:

"The commander of the 7th Division was Major F. W. Messervy. He fought against the Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in North Africa as commander of the 7th British Tank Division. In May, 1942, he was taken prisoner by the Germans in a major attack by Rommel's forces but subsequently escaped from the prisoners' camp and again placed in command of the "Desert Rats" of the 7th British Tank Division.

"In the recent Arakan campaign, Messervy was given command of a division and early in February, when the Japanese began their forestalling compaign, his men were put to flight by a surprise attack by the Japanese. In panic, Messervy fled into the mountains clad only in his pajamas."

Only Ten Days' Stock Of Coal in America, Says Manpower Body

Special

LISBON, March 12.—Great fear over the low coal output in the United States was expressed on Sunday by the U.S. War Manpower Commission which demanded that more men be sent to the mines because "coal stores are becoming dangerously low," according to a Washington report. The commission added that by April 1, the United States will have on hand coal reserves sufficient only to last for about 10 days.

AMERICANS WARNED AGAINST BIG LOSSES

Eliot Says Casualties in Invasion of Europe May Cripple U.S. for a Generation

Special

LISBON, March 12.—George Fielding Eliot, American military commentator, writing in the latest issue of the American weekly magazine, Look, pessimistically warned that the United States had to bear the main burden of an invasion of Europe and suffer heavy casualties, according to reports reaching here. Through some vague computation, Eliot said that Britain and Canada were unable to supply over 24 of the 80 divisions necessary to confront the German forces maintained in western Europe.

Declaring that the United States was thus compelled to supply 56 divisions for major operations against the European continent, Eliot warningly declared that the United States had to avoid losses proportionately comparable to France's losses in the last World War because that might cripple the United States for at least an entire generation.

In the article, Eliot stressed the role to be played by air power in a landing attempt on the European continent.

Hard Battle in Pacific

Special

LISBON, March 12.—A bitterly pessimistic picture of the war in the Pacific was painted by Lieutenant-Colonel Evans Carlson, a veteran of the fighting on Guadalcanal, who stated in New York that "the war in the Pacific will last two more years at a minimum," a New York dispatch disclosed.

Carlson declared: "You must remember that so far we have fought a defensive war in the Pacific or at best a defensive-offensive. We have got to get to the mainland of Japan before we can say that we are striking real offensive blows."

Sounding a more pessimistic note, he added: "We still have a long way to go because the best Japanese troops who are in Manchoukuo and China must be beaten before the Japanese home islands are conquered."

In the meantime, the Washington Post editorially warned against any over-optimism regarding the war against Japan. Regarding it as unlikely that the two great navies of the United States and Japan will meet soon in a decisive battle, the paper said: "Meanwhile, vast stretches of the Pacific continue to be our chief obstacle on the long road to China, the only place from where we can bring the war to a final issue."

Electric Machine Guns

Domei

BERLIN, March 11.—German forces fighting in the southern sector on the Eastern Front are reported to be using electric machine guns, it was revealed by Reich military authorities.

OUR UNITS TAKE 2 FOE HEIGHTS IN BURMA AREA

Main Body of Anglo-Indian Forces in Chin Hills Sector Faces Annihilation

ALSO POUNDED FROM AIR

Large Fires Break Out in Enemy's Artillery Position at Genete Peak

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE FOREMOST BURMA FRONT, March 13.—After fierce hand-to-hand fighting, the Ogawa and Okamoto Units advanced westward to Tonzan from X X at dawn of March 11 and completely occupied the 8,143 and 7,053 heights, east of Tonzan, at 9 a.m. on the same morning.

Thus, with the satisfactory development of the annihilative battle against the main body of the Anglo-Indian forces in the Chin Hills area, a large enemy force of about 10,000 strong in that area will now be caught up with by the surprise-raiding operation of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Upon the occupation of the two heights, the vital key points of the enemy, our Units have been rapidly chasing the enemy remnants toward the northern part of Tonzan and furiously attacking the enemy troops in an effort to cut off their retreating route.

On the other hand, the Iriye Unit continued the advance on the left side of the front and reached the firing line of X X on the morning of March 11 while the Sueki Unit also advanced to XX after smashing the enemy troops there.

A part of the Iriye Unit succeeded in encircling the main enemy force in Tidim.

Troops of the British-Indian force in the frontal sector of Fort White have totally been pressed by our furious bombardment, causing large fires to break out at the enemy artillery position at Genete Peak.

Consequently, the main body of the enemy forces is facing annihilation, being sandwiched in by the violent encirclement attack on the ground by our land units and the severe bombing of the Wild Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Air Force.

Foe Facing Tragedy

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Army Press Corps

AT AN X X BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 13.—Cut off from all reinforcements and perched on high hills, the enemy unit in front of Fort White is now being racked by anxiety and unrest with another tragedy of Sinzeiwwa staring it in the face.

Beating the enemy to the draw, the Japanese Forces are developing their offensive in the ravine in front of Fort White and Insaya in the hilly Chin area. Receiving the full impact of a surprise attack at the very moment it was about to effect the replacement of the X X Division with a new unit, the enemy fell into an utter confusion and in his panic he is simply repeating the blind-bombing of the commissary base to the rear. The enemy commander has ordered his entire force to make resistance at Tidim but with fighting will gone the resistance is proving quite feeble.

Meanwhile, a powerful enemy unit has been massed in front of Fort White to make its stand at its strong positions in the hilly area on the upper reaches of the Insaya River. These hill positions are 7,000-8,000 feet high and protected by a battery of cannon and machine-guns. There are paths in the rear of these positions for supplies but owing to the steepness of the hills, contact with the outside is impossible. Isolated on hill-tops, therefore, the enemy is in constant terror of the surprise jungle warfare of the Japanese.

Thus under the terrific offensive of the Japanese by land and air the Anglo-Indian X X Division is indicating a total loss of fighting will and unrest and fluctuation throughout its forsaken positions.

Minbir Is Occupied

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Army Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, March 12.—The Ogawa and Okamoto Units of the Imperial Army Forces, which following occupation of Minbir on the upper reaches of the Insaya River,

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Press Comments

Monday, March 13

FAILURE OF 'DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE'

MAINICHI—During the past few months a rather vigorous "diplomatic offensive" has been pushed by the United States and Britain against the neutral States. And as Anglo-American propaganda appeared to be flourishing, it looked as though their diplomatic offensive was gaining unexpectedly good results. However, what the United States and Britain have harvested has been, not success, but failure.

The first case in point is Argentina. When the United States, blindly followed by Britain, made the Ramirez Government sever its diplomatic ties with the Axis, it seemed as though the American policy of usurping Latin America was progressing more favorably than expected. However, when America brought further pressure to bear on Argentina and attempted to make her declare war against the Axis, the weakness of America's diplomacy was revealed. Moreover, concerning the problem of the recognition of the Farrell Government of Argentina, which has shown its independent attitude in dealing with America, the scene again promises a situation where complications may possibly arise. What would America do if antagonism between several South American countries on the one side and the United States on the other becomes a reality?

The second case in point is Turkey. The Anglo-American attempt to drag that country into the horrors of war has not progressed as desired, and as generally known, America and Britain took to the policy of stopping the supplies of arms and munitions to Turkey. A glance at the situation since then shows that at present verbal disputes are going on between Britain and Turkey and this is not quite in keeping with the fact that until very recently the two countries were calling each other friends. Now, if we consider the contents of those disputes, it is the Turkish contention which sounds reasonable. The first thing which Turkey wishes to ask Britain is the question as to who would be Turkey's adversary if she joined the war. Suppose that adversary was Germany: then, what would Turkey do about the German-Turkish friendship pact? The second question is: what would be the aim of Turkey's joining the war? Turkey has nothing to gain by joining the war. Moreover, the character of the Anglo-Turkish Alliance is purely defensive, and therefore there is no need for Turkey to join the war for the sake of Britain. The third question is: by what method is Turkey supposed to join the war? Only five per cent of the military supplies promised by Britain have been delivered. Turkey claims that if she declared war upon Germany under such circumstances, she would be rewarded only by air raids by the Germans.

If we ask what is Britain's attitude toward Turkey now, it appears to amount to something like the following: "Whatever happens to Turkey hereafter, will be the consequences of her own deeds." However, what Britain expects from Turkey is that Turkey would become Britain's base, or in other words that she would become a battle ground. Following the previous World War, Turkey had been made to suffer by Britain and must, therefore not be expected to feel indebted to Britain. It is true that during the previous century, Turkey was aided by Britain, but the more assistance the Ottoman Empire received from Britain, the more its existence was curtailed. It may be a strange phenomenon, but the Turks seem to know the secret. As is vividly testified by the example of Poland and others, it is the common rule that once Britain has cast her eyes on a certain country, it can no longer be saved.

OIL DISPUTE IN WEST ASIA

YOMIURI HOCHI—A serious conflict is developing between the United States and Britain concerning the oil resources in West Asia. The cause of this conflict is the plan for the construction of oil pipelines from Iran to the Mediterranean formulated by Harold Ickes, United States Fuel Administrator.

It is well known that the pronounced trend of the United States policy in the current World War has been its systematic preparations for domination of the world. The United States, with its great capital power, is steadily establishing its position in Africa and West Asia, areas hitherto under the influence of Britain in an attempt to replace Britain. America's military power in West Asia as it stands at present is not so formidable, but its economic advance in the same areas has of late been speeded up. Particularly remarkable has been the infiltration of American influence into Iran—in Iranian educational and administrative fields. American advisers have been employed and Iran is now showing a tendency to becoming an American colony.

It is also reported that America is negotiating with King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia with regard to the oil interests. Thus, America is pushing its groundwork for the establishment of its control of the oil resources in West Asia.

America's scheme to grab the oil resources in West Asia is based on its policy for world hegemony. Its direct aims are: First, the United States is preparing for the aggression into the European continent and also for a future war with the Soviet Union which the American imperialists anticipate as being inevitable. Secondly, the United States is aiming to weaken Britain's economic and political position.

American capitalists, by taking advantage of the increased British demand for American oil, steel and other war materials, are trying to gain bigger profits than they did in the last World War. It is clear that when Britain herself becomes incapable financially of meeting her enormous attrition due to the protraction of the current hostilities she will be forced to surrender her economic and political interests as the price she must pay to the United States for the latter's supply of necessary strategic materials. This fact is already materializing in the American continent itself. This is the reason why America's projected control of oil resources has an important significance in her policy toward Britain.

In the United States some capitalists are reported to be opposing the Government's scheme to gain control of oil in West Asia but this sort of opposition will not result in any serious issue. The American Government, as stated by President Roosevelt recently in a press interview, is looking far ahead into the future so far as the oil resource issue is concerned. And as also stated by Ickes, the American Government will defy all opposition either from Britain or the American people and push the work of controlling the oil resources in West Asia. The taking over of British interests is what America desires to have most ardently as a prelude to world hegemony.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 12

American bomber formations, attacking the towns of Padua, Florence and Toulon yesterday, lost 30 planes shot down in fierce aerial combats and also by our naval anti-aircraft fire. Eleven of the enemy raiders were destroyed by Italian fighters.

Muenster was raided yesterday when United States bombers made a daylight attack protected by dense clouds. The damage caused was negligible.

Enemy raiders in nuisance flights attacked western Germany last night and our anti-aircraft artillery shot down three of the enemy planes.

On the Italian Front, the enemy intensified his shock-troop activity. Southwest and south of Cisterna as well as in the sector north of Cassino, local enemy attacks supported by strong artillery fire collapsed. One enemy transport of 2,000 tons was heavily damaged when the Luftwaffe scored hits on the harbor installations of Anzio.

On the Eastern Front, heavy fighting against strong Soviet forces is still raging between the lower Dnieper and Tarnopol, where an enemy regiment which had entered Tarnopol was annihilated in the heavy street fighting. Moreover, attempts by Soviet spearheads to cross the Bug River, southwest of Uman were frustrated.

Citations were issued to Artillery-General Hell, Commander-in-Chief of the 34th Moselland Infantry Division, headed by Lieutenant General Hochbaum; the 198th Wuerttemberg-Badensian Infantry Division under the command of Lieutenant-General von Horn; and the 4th Wuerttemberg-Badensian Mountain Division led by Major-General Braum, who participated in the embittered defense fighting.

Northwest of Nevel, the Soviets continued their attempts at breaking through but were repulsed after our forces destroyed 33 Soviet tanks and inflicted heavy losses to the enemy. In these actions, the 68th Nortgerman Fusiliers Regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ziegler particularly distinguished itself.

Northeast of Ostrov, and also in the vicinity of Pskov and on the Narva Front, our troops held their positions against the Soviets who violently attacked numerous points.

Enemy Surprise-Attacked

Special

BERLIN, March 12.—German bombers yesterday carried out a surprise attack against enemy troops disembarking at the port of Anzio, authoritative German quarters report.

Direct hits were scored on several warehouses as well as some big buildings which were destroyed. Small merchantmen in the harbor were also severely damaged by the German bombs, while German fighters which protected the attacks of the bombers shot down two Spitfires in furious air duels.

DOENITZ EULOGIZES GERMAN WAR DEAD

Places Fuehrer's Wreath at Reich Ehrenmal on Memorial Day; Addresses Nation

Domei

BERLIN, March 12.—On the occasion of the German Hero's Memorial Day, the Fuehrer's wreath was deposited at the Reich Ehrenmal here by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, in the presence of representatives of the Supreme Command of the German Defense Forces, Reich Government, Reich Administration and of the National Socialist Party.

Addressing the German nation over the radio, Grand Admiral Doenitz declared: "For the fifth time in this war, the German nation is paying homage to the German dead, the fallen heroes on all fronts on land, at sea and in the air. We commemorate the men, women and children who have been murdered at home by the enemy's air terror raids. With reverence, we bow our heads before their sacrifices and we bear their loss with proud mourning."

Grand Admiral Doenitz then emphasized that today every German knows that Germany is engaged in a pitiless battle of greatest severity and seriousness. "The events of this war and the brutal aims of the enemies of Germany have demonstrated to the German people what is at stake in this war," he stated.

"This war was forced upon us by our opponents. In their reckless and unscrupulous egoism, hypocritically pretending their protective interest for the Poles, they wanted to prevent the German brothers from becoming united."

"Mercilessly and inevitably, this war is being waged for the existence or eradication of the German nation," he added. "But the German people know that this fateful struggle, thanks to the unique leadership sent by Providence to the German people, will stand the test in this tremendous historic fight. With a great strength in men and material, the opponents during the past years have tried to rush against the German Lebensraum and Germany's allies. However, the enemy has not scored a decisive breach anywhere.

"What would have become of the German fatherland today if the Fuehrer did not establish the German defense forces 10 years ago. The German military forces alone are capable of repelling the storm of Europe's enemies. The flood of Bolshevism would have wiped out our people and would have swept away Europe's culture. The German nation will overcome this struggle, thanks to the determination of the German home front.

"In the unity between the command of the fighting front and the home front lies the tremendous power of the German nation. Germany in this unity is invincible. By this unswerving attitude, the Reich will gain a German peace, the peace of a proud nation, welded together in its extremity to a genuine national and socialist community with a great future."

"Therefore, we cannot thank and honor our fallen heroes better than by being prepared to make the greatest sacrifices until victory in unswerving loyalty to the nation and the Fuehrer."

Chaos Reigning In Enemy-Held Italian Areas

(Continued From Page 1)

Asked what the Italian soliders felt about all this, one Italian non-com declared that they were all bitter but that the anti-Axis was using a very "dangerous propaganda weapon against us. They assert that every Italian soldier who runs over to the Germans will be tortured and then shot." He said that if all his comrades knew how well he and his party were treated "they would run over in hundreds and thousands." He said that the greatest humiliation he learned of was that Italian regulars were forced to clean out the camps of the colonial and native troops in southern Italy.

Escaped Circus Tiger Roaming Shonan Area Sought by Policemen

Domei

SHONAN, March 12.—A tiger which was sighted in the vicinity of the Shonan Shrine on the outskirts of the city about 1:30 p.m. on March 9, is being energetically sought by 30 armed policemen who are combing the district in search of the disturber of public peace which escaped from the Chenchangfu Circus in Seletar on March 1. The tiger hunt is causing great excitement among the people as a tiger at large in Shonan is a very rare occurrence. In fact history records only one instance 34 years ago in 1910 of a tiger crossing the Johore Straits and straying on to the Island.

FOE BOMBS TOULON; CASUALTIES HEAVY

Number of Victims Greater Than November's Raids; Many Edifices Smashed

Special

LISBON, March 12.—The anti-Axis air attack on Toulon is characterized by Vichy authorities as a plain act of terrorism, according to reports from Vichy.

Refuting the claims of the anti-Axis radio propaganda that military objectives were attacked, well-informed French quarters pointed out that bombs were dropped particularly on most populated districts where a large number of buildings were damaged while the post office and Town Hall were destroyed.

Additional reports from Toulon indicate that the raid of the Anglo-American air forces on that city claimed several hundred victims in dead or at least as many as all the air raids in November of last year combined. Bombs were dropped practically on all districts of the city area and large number of valuable edifices was destroyed.

St. Etienne Bombed

Special

LISBON, March 12.—Casualties of 40 dead and 50 seriously wounded as a result of Anglo-American air raid against the town of St. Etienne yesterday was officially announced today, according to reports from Paris.

The same dispatch reported another anti-Axis attack against Toulon where considerable damage was done. Numerous casualties were also reported from among the population.

Yanks Bomb Florence

Domei

LISBON, March 11.—The first air-raid on Florence, Italy, since the outbreak of the war was carried out today by American B-24 medium-sized bombers, it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Mediterranean, according to an Algiers report.

Iguchi Praises Eire's Refusal Of U.S. Demand

(Continued From Page 1)

the removal of Axis diplomats as "folly" from the standpoint of "Eire's responsibility as a member of the family of nations," declared, "For the lives already lost or which may be lost in the future through Eire's stand, Eire cannot disclaim responsibility by citing international law."

In the meantime, the London correspondent of the Tass news agency quoted the Daily Express as saying that De Valera was regarding the American note as an ultimatum and had ordered the Irish army to assume emergency positions on February 25.

Although Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, declared two weeks ago that America did not intend to take military measures against Eire he said nothing about possible economic sanctions. The Tass dispatch said that it was not excluded and that it certainly meant that economic pressure was to be used as in Spain's case. It is recalled that Hull's note said that Eire's economic existence was dependent on the anti-Axis nations. However, the presence of a large number of Irish volunteers in the British army and also the numerous Irish workers in British industry are an advantage to Britain and also a trump card in De Valera's hand. The London correspondent of the Swiss paper Zuercher said that negotiations for a modus vivendi upholding Irish neutrality and also guaranteeing Anglo-American military security was likely to be undertaken in Washington and Dublin.

SUN'S ANNIVERSAY OBSERVED BY CHINA

Solemn Rites Held in Leading Cities—Afforestation Move Formally Launched

Special

NANKING, March 12.—The 19th anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, was solemnized from 10 a.m. today, at the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum attended by high officials of the National Government of China.

Respects were also paid to those Japanese who sacrificed their lives for realization of the Republic.

Meanwhile, the committee for acceleration of the new national movement as well as the headquarters of the Chinese Youths Association here, commenced with their afforestation program today by planting 5,000 trees in the environs of the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum Park as well as in the grounds of various schools.

Canton Observes Anniversary

Domei

CANTON, March 12.—A memorial service commemorating the 19th anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, was held here at 10 a.m. today.

After reading Dr. Sun's last message in which he declared that the revolution was not yet complete, Chen Yae-tsu, Governor of Kwangtung Province, urged all-out efforts for the realization of the great Chinese leader's lofty ideal of Greater East Asia.

Following the service, Governor Chen and other dignitaries present took part in a tree-planting ceremony in memory of the occasion.

Students Hold Rally

Special

PEKING, March 12.—The 19th anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was observed here today with a mass meeting participated in by more than 6,000 secondary school and university students under the auspices of the student and youth associations.

The gathering, which was held at the Music Hall in the Central Park was also attended by high Chinese and Japanese military and Government officials as well as the public.

Meanwhile, various other organizations in the city also held programs in commemoration of the occasion.

Sun's Wish Being Fulfilled

Domei

SHONAN, March 12.—"If Dr. Sun Yat-sen were still with us today he would, I am sure, feel unbounded joy that his long-cherished wish—real Chinese-Japanese cooperation in a spirit of brotherhood and pan-Asianism—has come to pass," declared the Spokesman of the Overseas Chinese Association here in a message given today on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun, Father of the Chinese Republic.

"Dr. Sun's injunction in his will to us is that we should establish closest Chinese-Japanese cooperation; let us remember this accordingly," he said.

"Dr. Sun also urged that every effort should be made for the reconstruction of China. This task now remains to be done and let us with the help of our brother nations of East Asia get down to work. The sooner this war is brought to a successful conclusion, the sooner will this work be completed and a better and stronger China emerge," the Spokesman said.

"On the anniversary of Dr. Sun's demise, let us resolve to carry out his last wish to a letter. Only then can we claim to be real sons of China," he concluded.

British-Eire Travel Stopped by London

(Continued From Page 1)

vendi for upholding Irish neutrality and also guaranteeing Anglo-American military security is likely to be undertaken in Washington and Dublin.

Reports from Swiss quarters, upholding Ireland's firm rejection of America's demand to cut off Axis relations, commended De Valera for upholding the traditional rights and duties of neutral countries.

SINK 16 ENEMY DESTROYERS

U-Boats Continue to Take Heavy Toll of Escort Ships

Domei

BERLIN, March 11.—German U-boats claimed 16 anti-Axis escort destroyers and three bombers during recent operations in the Arctic Sea, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

It was also revealed that the U-boats had sunk 101 enemy escort vessels during the period between September 24 last year up to the present.

Java Reich Residents Make Monetary Gift On Japan's Army Day

Special

DJAKARTA, March 13.—In token of gratitude for aid and protection given by the Imperial Japanese Army, approximately 1,200 German nationals in Java on the occasion of Japan's Army Day donated a total of 17,400 guilders toward the relief fund for Japanese soldiers. The contribution included 101 guilders, which were donated by students of the German school "Hitler Schuele" at Sarangen, central Java.

REICH PRESS LAUDS EIRE'S FIRM STAND

Indicates Will of Irish People to Shape Own Destiny, Says Wilhelmstrasse

Domei

BERLIN, March 12.—The Irish Government's prompt rejection of the United States' request that Eire break off relations with Germany and Japan is featured most favorably in the entire German press.

The Wilhelmstrasse deems that this event is only the latest manifestation of the efforts of Moscow, London and Washington to exploit the neutrals for their interests to try and align them against continental Europe and also proves quite clearly of the failure of the Anglo-Saxon diplomatic offensive.

Pointing out that the case of Eire is not an isolated one, both the German press and the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman cite the anti-Axis machinations against Spain, Turkey, Portugal, Argentina and above all, Finland. The spokesman stressed that the Anglo-American pressure against Turkey had not had any effect and that the reaction of the Turkish press and public had been plain. He went on to draw attention to the position in Argentina where national-minded elements had risen up against the United States' domineering attitude and established a government in keeping with Argentine principles and not according to North American ideas.

In the case of Spain also, the spokesman further pointed out, all threats of economic sanctions had proved futile. The same remarks apply to Finland where the Finnish press is markedly outspoken.

The latest diplomatic maneuver on the part of the Anglo-Americans was their attempt to make Eire discard her neutrality. However, Prime Minister Eamon De Valera's firm answer left nothing to be desired, in the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse, in its clarity making it plain that Eire desired to shape her future in accordance with her own laws and the interests of her own people and not in accordance with the conceptions of Roosevelt or Churchill.

The Wilhelmstrasse stressed that De Valera's answer showed that neutral nations were fed up with receiving new decrees every few months from British, American and Soviet statesmen in an attempt to align them against Europe.

The Anglo-American diplomatic offensive against Eire has failed, the Wilhelmstrasse stated, marking another setback in their campaign against the rights of the neutrals.

Our Units Take 2 Foe Heights In Burma Area

(Continued From Page 1)

had been speedily advancing toward X X, opened fierce attacks on two important heights to the east of X X, the advanced key points of the enemy, on the night of March 10 and the occupation of these objectives is now only a question of hours.

The large enemy forces at Tidim and X X are now in confusion over fear that their line of retreat may be cut off by the surprise action of the Imperial Forces. On the other hand, the Japanese Forces are within sight of X X and have started annihilation operations against the enemy who now show signs of faltering.

Enemy defenses in the Chin Hills area have already been smashed by the Imperial Forces, whose fighting spirit is ever rising.

Chungking Units Crushed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 12.—Carrying on their annihilative operations, Japanese Forces in the Fukawng sector are continuing to deal crushing blows on Chungking forces in that area.

In operations thus far, the Japanese Forces accounted for 2,100 enemy dead left behind on the battlefield.

BACKING OF ZIONISTS BY U.S. IS PROTESTED

Syria, Lebanon Emulate Egypt, Iraq in Objecting to Jewish State Creation

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 12.—Widespread opposition to the support being given by the United States to the plan for establishment of a Jewish regime in Palestine has been recently reported by the correspondent of the Times, London, from Beirut.

His dispatch reveals that the Syrian and Lebanese Governments and their respective parliaments, following the examples of Egypt and Iraq, have protested to the United States' Government against certain declarations made in the U.S. Senate relating to the creation of the Jewish state in Palestine.

Referring to Egyptian reaction, a correspondent at Cairo reported that the Egyptian Government had brought to the notice of the American Government the intention of certain U.S. legislators to submit a bill to Congress in support of a Jewish national home. It is evident, the dispatch stated, that the aim of the Egyptian Government is to counter the Zionist propaganda which is particularly widespread and powerful in the United States.

Another report states that the Arab leaders in Palestine who were invited to send a delegation to Cairo to discuss the possibility of Arab unity have declined to attend unless certain of their exiled leaders, now in prison, are released.

Premier Nahas Pasha of Egypt, it was also reported, has told the American Minister at Cairo that the purported American support of Zionism is considered incompatible with the wishes of the Arabs and with the British White Paper.

It was officially announced that the Egyptian Government has decided to approach British authorities for release of certain Palestinian Arab leaders who have been in detention for several years.

U.S. ARRESTS PROFITEERS

Hoover Acts to Check Black Market For Rail Reservations

Special

LISBON, March 9.—A dispatch from Washington said that J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced today the arrest of 31 persons at Miami Beach, Florida in the first step of the nationwide investigation to stamp out the black market for railroad reservations.

The dispatch said that the group netted $20,000 a month. Two of the members, who planned to buy a hotel with the profits, were charged with violating the United States criminal code which forbids the sale of any service at a rate higher than charged.

Hainan Isle Chinese Donate 6 Aircraft To Army and Navy

Domei

HOIHOW, March 11.—The movement for the donations of planes which was being pushed by the Japanese nationals zealously engaged in work on Hainan Island has been sincerely supported by the Chinese inhabitants on the island and through their combined efforts, the first spring donations were presented to the Japanese Army and Navy respectively. On March 8, donation ceremonies for the presentation of two fighter planes and one bomber were held at Yulin. An additional three fighter planes are to be presented by Hoihow citizens today.

PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA DECIDES TO RESIGN POST

Lopez Will Quit After Coming Elections; Is Now Resting in Florida

Special

LISBON, March 12.—It has been definitely learned that President Alfonso Lopez of Colombia will resign, a dispatch from Bogota revealed.

Following the recent publication in the newspaper, Liberal, of the letter signed by President Lopez and addressed to the Colombian Foreign Minister, stating that he might resign, it is now reported that he will leave office definitely after the coming elections.

President Lopez is at present at Palm Beach, Florida, from where it is said that he requested the Colombian Supreme Court to extend his vacation, as the one granted him now expires on March 26.

The Supreme Court will meet during the middle of next week to discuss the President's request. The Colombian Congress, meanwhile, is expected to begin its session during the middle of April.

British Inviting Yanks

Domei

LISBON, March 11.—The British Parliament will request United States Congress to dispatch a special mission to England, according to London reports. In this connection it is further reported that it is the first time that the British Parliament is inviting a foreign mission.

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NEW INVENTION ABLE TO DESTROY BOMBER

Maj.-Gen. Terada Reveals B-17, B-24 Now Easily Shot Down By Special Ammunition

There is no enemy plane in existence at present which cannot be brought down by the highly advanced air-fighting technique and newly-invented air armament and ammunition being used by the Japanese Army and Navy Air Forces. The four-motored bombers like the B-17 and B-24 with their bullet-proof fuel tanks, which could not be shot down without great difficulty before are now being dropped with ease.

These are some of the highlights of the talk to the press which Major-General Seiichi Terada, Assistant Director-General of the Army Aviation Headquarters, made on Sunday.

Major-General Terada, who had just returned from the southern front to be appointed to the present post, said:

Sure of Victory

"The officers and men of the air units at the front are operating with a firm conviction of certain victory. That I can say without equivocation. The United States is circulating the propaganda that she has turned to the production of B-29's or that they are to be put on first-line service shortly, but to our air units at the front it makes no difference at all.

"The fighting spirit of our air officers and men is extremely fierce: they being firmly convinced that if they fought with everything that is in them there is no enemy plane that cannot be brought down.

"Consequently, they think that given just a little margin of aircraft strength, they could be certain of annihilating the enemy in short order. Thus, the newspaper and radio reports of increased aircraft production being rapidly achieved are assuring them that the necessary margin would soon be delivered to them and this thought is cheering them no end.

"Returning from the front, I have been struck by the thorough-going manner in which economies are being made at home in electric power, materials, especially fuel, in the increased production of food stuffs and distribution control. They are being enforced more thoroughly than I had imagined and consequently, I have been very much reassured by the sight.

Aircraft Are Vital

"It is no exaggeration to say that the rise or fall of our nation will depend upon the production of aircraft. When we think of the hardships being endured by our officers and men at the front with such superb fortitude, every one of us in our respective vocations feel that we must do our utmost in the spirit of those heroes who hug bombs to themselves and thrust into the midst of enemy anti-aircraft fire.

"The 1944 schedule calls for increased production many times over. It is not enough that hours should be lengthened and equipment increased. Engineers and workers should join efforts to surmount all the difficulties that may arise and exercise initiative and invention in all things.

"The progress of aviation is matter of months, days and even hours. Thus, we must not only produce more aircraft but produce planes of the highest performance so that the officers and men at the front may develop the greatest possible efficiency.

"Last year, Major Watanabe was honored with a Technological Service Medal for his invention of a special kind of ammunition that can inflict effective damage to the armor and bullet-proof engines of enemy planes, especially the four-motored kinds like B-17's and B-24's, which it was difficult to bring down before. Now they can be dropped with ease. This has greatly consolidated the faith of the officers and men on the first lines in the certain destruction of the enemy.

Using Wooden Planes

"As regards the wooden planes of which there is so much talk, we have not reverted by any manner of means to the primitive stage of aviation when wooden planes were the only sort known. The timber being used for the purpose nowadays is of the stoutest kind with every advantage afforded by wood availed of and every defect it possesses covered with synthetic resin, other materials and by compression. The emergence of the ideal sort of timber materials for aircraft is an outstanding example of the scientific and technical aptitudes of our engineers and workers.

"In the days of chivalry, it was individual armed prowess against individual armed prowess. In the Russo-Japanese War, it was a struggle of iron against iron, like rifles and guns. Now it is a war of internal combustion engines, gasoline, electromagnetic waves and electric power.

"We must, therefore, look forward 10 and 20 years ahead and must produce more of the things in which we are in advance of the enemy and must strive by 24-hour shifts to make up for lost time in regard to the things in which we are not so advanced as the enemy. It is in this way that we can help our first-line officers and men gain further brilliant results for which they are so eminently primed."

From a Front-Line Base

An Interview With War Prisoners

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Army Press Corps

A FRONT-LINE BASE IN BURMA, March 12.—The deep-seated antagonism existing among the United States, Britain and Chungking, the rapidly deteriorating morale and living conditions in the anti-Axis camp, and a refutation of Anglo-American atrocity charges regarding treatment of war prisoners made against Japan was the result of your correspondent's interview held recently with three war captives.

Questioned on the war aims of the United States, Britain and the Chungking regime, the prisoners had the following to say:

Lieutenant Tso Shin-shan, 29, Section Commander of the newly-organized 38th Division of the First Army of the Combined Chungking-U.S. forces in India, said:

"Japan calls the current war the War of Greater East Asia, but Chungking has no name for it. The United States and Britain are instigating General Chiang Kai-shek to continue anti-Japanese resistance, with the promise of giving the regime material aid, but they have not fulfilled their part of the bargain. All that the Anglo-Americans are doing is to deprive Chungking of its military power.

Despise Each Other

"When I was in India, I realized that the Chinese are not fated to live on close terms with Americans and Britishers. The Yanks despise the Chungking troopers and vice versa. It was no wonder then that I surrendered together with my men to the Japanese, whom, I am now firmly convinced, are our 'brothers.' I am sure that many young people in Chungking today are gradually beginning to realize this fact."

Captain G. A., 24, an American who had volunteered for armed service while he was in his third year at the Normal University of Illinois, and was attached to the XX Combat Battalion of the U.S. air forces in India, declared:

"America's war aim is to rule the world. After the war the United States will be the controlling power in Australia, Canada and India. That is the only reason why President Roosevelt is sending troops and warcraft to the far-flung theaters of the war."

Captain C. 26, a Britisher who was attached to the headquarters of the Transport Corps of the British Expeditionary Forces in India, said:

"The maintenance of the balance of power is Britain's war aim. The United States and Britain are allies in the war, but the truth of the matter is that there is no real co-ordination existing between the two countries. Britain is only tolerating the Americans because it needs their help to win the war. We are enduring what we must endure and are making use of American resources only because it pays us to do so."

Asked about conditions in Chungking, Lieutenant Tso replied:

See Dark Days Ahead

"The people of Chungking have forgotten how to laugh—they see dark days ahead of them. They see that their sufferings will increase as the war drags on and are now only hoping for one thing—the end of the war. The suffering of the masses under Chiang is so intense that they do not care whether the war ends in victory or defeat. The opinion is rife that even if Burma were retaken it would not benefit Chungking one whit as the regime would continue to be preyed upon by the United States and Britain."

Captain G. A., the American, declared as follows regarding conditions in the United States:

"It is true that the anti-war feeling in America is on the rise. This is attributed to the fact that the living conditions are becoming more stringent as the war progress, and because Japan is now in a position to compete with the United States' productive power following its occupation of the Southern Regions."

Captain C, the Britisher, said:

"The British public now realizes that this war will be prolonged. The standard of living in Britain has sunk below the limit."

Your correspondent then asked the following question:

"The United States and Britain are charging Japan with 'acts of inhumanity' regarding the treatment accorded to war prisoners. What is your opinion?"

Lieutenant Tso said:

"I surrendered to the Japanese troops, lived with them, ate the same food and was paid a wage! I was deeply impressed."

Captain G. A. said:

'I Am Grateful'

"I have no complaints to make. My ration of food is the same as that given to the Japanese troops. I have gained an insight into the spirit of the Japanese soldiers, and I do not exaggerate when I say that I am grateful to the warriors of the Rising Sun."

Captain C. said:

"I have been a war prisoner only for a short time but so far I find that conditions are everything they could be under the circumstances. When I was laid low with a bout of malaria, a young Japanese surgeon did his best to make things easy for me. I found that it is easy to become friendly with the Japanese soldiers, whom I thank for according me fair treatment."

WIRELESS COLLEGE SET TO BE FOUNDED IN TOKYO

Will Be Attached to Factory; Boys to Study Production Of Radio Apparatus

The Kugayama Wireless College will be founded within the XX Wireless Plant operated by Seiichi Iwasaki in Tokyo early in April, according to the Asahi.

By donating a big sum of money for such a purpose, Mr. Iwasaki has revealed the importance of setting up a college within his plant in order to train students in the manufacture of wireless apparatus which is vitally important in the prosecution of the current war.

The Kugayama Boys' Middle School attached to the wireless factory, will also be opened in April.

Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, former head of the engineering department of Waseda University, who will probably become the first President of this new school, remarked in this connection:

"In the field of engineering, the class-room, laboratory, and the factory must be inseparably related with one another. According to our new system, half of the school hours are to be devoted to actual training in the factory.

"With proper guidance, the students will be trained to become competent technicians able to contribute enormously toward the manufacture of first-class wireless apparatus."

30 INDIANS SET TO ENTER ARMY CADET SCHOOL HERE

Youths Picked by Netaji Bose Given Send-Off at Shonan's Azad Hind School

By Arrangement with the Asahi

SHONAN, March 10.—Send-off ceremonies for about 30 Indian youths, who had been selected to study at the Army Cadet School in Japan, were held yesterday at the Azad Hind School here.

The young men, who were picked by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, in August last year, range in ages from 15 to 17 years and have already received half a year's training in Japanese military arts as well as the language.

Upon their arrival in Japan, the Indian youths will study Japanese ideals and the language for one year, and are expected to enter the Army Cadet School in April the following year.

MACAO BANS CIRCULATION OF 20-CENT SILVER COINS

Special

HONGKONG, March 10.—The circulation of the 20-cent silver coins issued by the former Kwangtung Provincial Government has been banned by the Macao authorities, according to the official gazette under date of February 28.

These 20-cent pieces, which formerly were in use in Macao together with the old fapi as well as paper notes of the former Kwangtung Provincial Government are at present purely objects of speculation.

The ban placed on the circulation of these 20-cent pieces is expected to help stabilize the prices of commodities in Macao.

INDIAN WOMEN PLAY ACTIVE ROLE IN WAR

Leader Lakshimi Meets Press in Shonan After Two-Month Visit to Burma Base

Domei

SHONAN, March 12.—Miss Swaminathan Lakshimi, Director of the Women's Department of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, in an interview with a Domei correspondent yesterday, asserted that the Indian women's corps is taking an active part in the fight for the attainment of India's independence. Miss Lakshimi had just returned from a two months' visit to the women's corps at a certain base in Burma, and on returning to Shonan has plunged into the task of training new women recruits.

"Since the Provisional Government of Azad Hind took up its headquarters in Burma, a large number of Indian women in Burma have joined our ranks and are training with remarkable ardor and earnestness," remarked Miss Lakshimi. "Wonderful progress has been made by the women's corps and the members in Rangoon are all anxious to advance to the front lines. Every time we see the men of the Imperial Forces march off to the front, the women persistently ask me when they, too, will be allowed to go.

"Although frequently raided by enemy planes, Rangoon, according to members of the women's corps, is no longer the front line of battle. A firm determination to wrest back their motherland from the fetters of British domination burns fiercely in their hearts.

"Manifestations of genuine comradeship are evident everywhere between the men of the Japanese Forces and those of the Indian National Army. Once when we were advancing on XX, a certain Japanese officer was wounded in an enemy air attack. An officer of the Indian National Army immediately carried the wounded Japanese officer back to the field hospital. A day or two later, when the Indian officer visited the hospital, the Japanese officer, on the verge of death, grasped the Indian's hand firmly and with his dying breath shouted 'Jay Hind.' The Indian officer was profoundly moved and vowed that the death of his Japanese comrade would be revenged.

"The Indians who rally to our banners from the British-Indian Army all express amazement at how well the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and the National Army has been perfected. Also the Indian troops did not know of the famine in Bengal Province. The crafty British propaganda had kept the Indian masses in complete ignorance."

MANCHOUKUO TO INCREASE EXPORTS TO NORTH CHINA

Decision Reached as Result of Trade Talks Which Ended Successfully on March 10

Domei

HSINKING, March 9.—The Manchoukuo-North China Trade Conference, which opened on March 7 at the auditorium of the State Council, came to a successful close today.

During the conference it was decided that Manchoukuo this year will increase exports to North China of kaoliang, Indian corn and other cereals.

It was also decided that Manchoukuo will supply North China with mining equipment, fire-proof bricks, timber, chemicals and Portland cement in larger quantities than last year.

Meanwhile, North China will supply Manchoukuo with large quantities of iron ores, raw cotton and coal.

It was also revealed that the problem of increasing transportation capacity was fully deliberated on.

A Manchoukuo-Mongolia Trade Conference and a Manchoukuo-Central China Trade Conference will also take place shortly at the auditorium of the State Council, it is understood.

Morino to Give Lecture

In a talk entitled "America's Anguish," Dr. Masayoshi Morino will lecture on the conditions in the United States today at 2 p.m. at the Gakushi Kaikan in Kanda in the third series of the discussion on the international situation sponsored by the International Buddhist Association.

Maj.-Gen. Nakano Dies

Surgeon Major-General Oriji Nakano, retired, passed away on Sunday morning at the age of 59. He was formerly director of the garrison hospitals at Tainan and Harbin.

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Interesting People

Noted Expert on Citrus Plants

Dr. Chosaburo Tanaka stands out as one of world's foremost authorities on citrus plants, or the plants of the Rutaceae family. His report, read at the International Botanical Meeting held in the Netherlands a few years ago, was a treatise on the systematic classification of citrus plants. Inasmuch as little had been known about the Rutaceae family, Dr. Tanaka's detailed report was a source of profound surprise to the world, and his fame as one of the leading botanists of the present age spread rapidly throughout the world, according to the Nippon Sangyo Shimbun.

Born in Hyogo Prefecture in 1885, Dr. Tanaka graduated from the Agricultural Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1910. Following his service as instructor at the Kyushu Imperial University and the Miyazaki Higher School, he assumed charge of the courses in gardening and on the flora of the tropical regions at the Taihoku Imperial University.

Subsequent to his report at the Netherlands meeting, Mr. Tanaka made studies with regard to citrus plants in the Philippines, French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies and other regions. In order to conduct researches on the entire citrus family, Mr. Tanaka made two trips to the botanical museums in various parts of the world.

As the result of his research work conducted in the eastern Himalaya regions of India, Dr. Tanaka discovered that citrus plants were natives of this region. His announcement completely upset the scientific theory that citrus plants were indigenous to only five places in the world.

As the regions in Greater East Asia abound in luxurious vegetation and as one-tenth of world trade is comprised of the products grown in these areas, basic studies should be conducted along this line. Except for a report on the researches conducted by a German botanist in 1750 in Ambon, there exists very little data on the flora of the Southern Regions.

Such a study is all the more urgent in view of the fact that the native inhabitants of the Southern Regions prefer a vegetable diet.

In this connection, it is said that more than 170 varieties of vegetables and fruits are sold in the markets of Java as the daily food of the native people, 120 in Malai and 100 in French Indo-China. This warrants a re-study of the vegetables and fruits in the Southern Regions in order to contribute toward self-sufficiency in food during wartime.

Japanese Painting Of Mt. Fuji Is Given To Manchou Envoy

Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo, Wang Yun-ching, was presented with a painting of Mount Fuji by Eisaku Wada, eminent Japanese artist, at a ceremony held at the official residence of the Education Minister on Saturday. This marks the completion of the presentation of masterpieces worked out by 26 leading artists in Japan to Manchoukuo to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire. These presentations have been made possible through the good offices of Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe.

CONTEST IN JAPANESE HELD

Annamese Wins First Prize in French-Indo-China Examination

Domei

HANOI, March 12.—As the acquisition of the Japanese language assumes ever increasing importance for the furthering of friendly Japan-French Indo-China relations, the F.I.C. Government-General recently conducted examinations on the Japanese language and four persons were announced as having successfully passed the tests.

First place went to an Annamese who gained 17.5 out of a possible 20 marks. The second was won by a Frenchman with 14.9 and the third and fourth places also went to Frenchmen. A prize of 100 piastres each to the second and third.

UNDERSEA TUNNEL OPENED

Is Second Bore Linking Shimonoseki and Moji

The opening ceremonies for the second undersea tunnel connecting Shimonoseki and Moji were held at 9 a.m. on Sunday at Shimonoseki, Domei reports from Moji.

Attending the function, were the proxy of the Minister of Transportation and Communications, other officials and the workers who had engaged in the construction of the undersea tunnel, numbering approximately 200 in all.

Meets Heroic Death

Sub-Lieutenant Susumu Goto, second son of Transportation and Communications Minister Keita Goto, was killed in action at an undisclosed area, it was announced by the Yokosuka Naval Station on Monday.

Hitachi Ups Capital

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INVENTS HAND CENTRIFUGE

P.I. Doctor's Machine Superior to Those Imported in Past

Special

MANILA, March 12.—Dr. Cristobal Manalang, delegate-elect to the third Greater East Asia Medical Conference to be held in Nanking in April, recently invented a hand centrifuge entirely made of wood which is even more efficient than those which had been imported in the past, it is learned.

Hand propelled, the centrifuge, which is capable of making 720 revolutions per minute, is at present being used at the San Lazaro laboratories where it has been found to be very efficient in analyzing urine, sputum and blood. It is recalled that since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Filipino inventive ingenuity had been given free play, resulting in numerous inventions.

Recently, a board was created for giving awards to deserving Filipino inventors.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1944

American Interference in Palestine

A gross disregard for reality, practicability, history and justice marked the effort of Anglo-American leaders at Cairo to substitute prejudice for intelligent planning, to turn back the hands of time and thrust the dynamic present into the static past, in their clearly unrealizable plan to return present-day Japan with its 100,000,000 people to the agricultural pre-Meiji status when its population was some 26,000,000.

This is a fantastic plan for which they might well blush in saner moments. Nevertheless the reactionary, retrograde mentality here manifest in the attempt to ignore present realities and justify a desired injustice on supposedly historical grounds is again apparent in the recent United States plan for the "return" of Palestine to the Jews, in which it is proposed to arrest history and roll it back to the year 1,000 B.C.

In considering this arbitrary American plan it should certainly not be forgotten that the only time Palestine belonged to, or was governed by, the tribes of Israel was during a very short interval nearly three thousand years ago. The supremacy of the tribes of Israel in the land flowing with milk and honey was however exceeding short. In less than two hundred years after they established themselves in Palestine, somewhere around the year 1,000 B.C., they lost control of the land of their conquest to the Assyrians and never again regained it. Supremacy remained in Assyrian hands, with longer or shorter intervals of Egyptian and Babylonian control, until the complete victory of Alexander the Great over Darius of Persia in the year 331 B.C. brought Palestine under Greek domination. After Alexander's death it was ruled over from Egypt by the Grecian Ptolemies and other Grecian dynasties until, shortly before the birth of Christ, Greek influence gave way to Roman in Western Asia, and Palestine became a Roman province. It so continued until the Arab tribes, powerful and united in the teachings of the prophet Mohammed, gained supremacy in the region. The Crusades kept it in turmoil from 1096 to 1239 A.D. whereafter it was subjected by various Tatar tribes. In 1516 it was conquered by the Turks in whose power it remained till the time of the first World War, on the termination of which it was made a British mandate.

It is clear, therefore, that there is no slightest historical ground or justification for the "return" of Palestine to the Jews. If control of a territory at some time in the remote past justifies a present claim to it, Egypt, Syria, Persia, Greece, Rome, the Arab peoples and Turkey all in turn have better established claims in Palestine than the descendants of Israel. It would indeed be considerably less historically preposterous to advocate the compulsory establishment of a regime controlled by the Red Indian tribes in the North American Continent, or the importation of a Roman regime in Britain, than to defend the establishment of a Jewish minority regime in Palestine on historical grounds.

There is, moreover, as little ethnographical as historical justification for the proposed plan. In 1926 the Jewish population of Palestine was 83,794 in a total population of 852,268, or less than 10 per cent of the whole. Since that year artificial large-scale immigration of Jews, fostered by Britain and America in spite of violent opposition by the Arabian majority has somewhat increased the number of Jews in Palestine. They nevertheless remain a small racial minority in the land the Zionists claim as theirs.

It is, therefore, scarcely surprising that Egypt, Iraq and all the Arab states are up in arms against the American plan to set up an arbitrary Jewish minority regime in Palestine to usurp the established rights of the great Arab majority. Private letters of protest from individual citizens of the different Arabian states against this most undemocratic proposal to over-ride the expressed will of the majority are reported to be pouring in on individual members of the American Congress. The attitude in which these just and legitimate protests are airily dismissed is best expressed by Senator Robert Wagner of New York, who is incidentally the chairman of the committee advocating unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine. This gentleman is reported to have dismissed letters of protest from the distinguished Presidents of both chambers of the Iraqi Legislature with the dumbfoundingly presumptuous comment that the American Congress can decide for itself in the matter without hearing the advice of other nations. It would indeed make interesting hearing to learn to what ends and on what grounds the United States arrogates to itself the right to come to decisions involving the disposition of Palestine in complete disregard of the advice and paramount rights of the peoples and nations directly concerned; high-handed, arbitrary and unilateral decisions, moreover, in a region in which America has no remotest political or moral rights, and in which three thousand years of history, present ethnographical considerations, as well as the whole principle of democracy, are equally contemptuously ignored.

The British Coal Strike

Recent reports disclose that the British coal miners' strike has been growing in both scale and intensity. In Wales 90,000 out of the 100,000 coal miners there have reportedly walked out, while the mines affected number more than sixty.

In connection with the latest reports of the coal miners' strike, it is recalled that the present series began last November and that it has so far spread to Lancashire, Manchester, Hatfield, Durham and other regions where coal mines are situated. This latest series of strikes is particularly notable in that it has drawn the concerned attention of the British war leaders because of the serious political coloring and anarchist tendencies behind it.

So serious had the situation already become by the end of last year that Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, on December 2 declared in the House of Commons that he felt that his nation was sitting on a volcano and pointed out that the strike wave had been brought on by political agitation.

The present coal miners' strike may be taken as a sign of the miserable condition which exists in Britain today, brought about by her difficulties in the war. The direct and prime cause of the strike is the dissatisfaction felt by the coal miners against the unbearable burden which the labor shortage had placed on them. The president of the Welsh coal miners' federation stated some time ago that Britain's annual coal shortage was between ten and fifteen million tons and that it was physically impossible to expect the present labor force of 700,000 to make up this shortage.

Another great cause of the strike, it may be pointed out, is the uneasiness and uncertainty with which the miners regard their future. This point was stressed by the London Times last December. According to this paper, there were two main causes for the strike. One is the dissatisfaction the miners feel against the heavy burden which they are forced to suffer and the resulting miserable living conditions and the other is the uneasiness they feel for future conditions. The coal strike thus clearly indicates that British labor fears terribly the possibility of labor unrest to come from a total industrial collapse through Britain's military difficulties.

As was also pointed out by the London Times, the prevailing unrest in Britain will become aggravated despite the various measures adopted by the British Government. Therein can be found an ominous indication of the impending general collapse of Britain.

A Year Ago Today

March 14, 1943

The Board of Information announced this morning the conclusion of the Agreement on details concerning Japan's rendition of exclusive concessions to China and the terms of understanding attached thereto. This agreement established beyond any shadow of a doubt that the Japanese Government faithfully carries out its pledge made to a foreign country.

* * *

To liquidate the internal conflict within the United States army as well as to answer the persistent demand of the Chungking regime to detach the United States air force from their base in India so that they may devote their entire effort to the campaign against Japan the American air force in rebel China has been made independent and a reshuffle in command effected, bringing it under the direct command of Brigadier-General Claire Chennault.

American Confidence Weakens

Inadequacy of Material Prowess Alone Proves Colossal Shock to Public

By TAKESHI SAITO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

America's strength, hitherto, had been accounted for by the wealth of her material resources. With her seemingly illimitable supply of materials and her prodigious production power, she had boasted of her decided invulnerability. Thus, being crassly over-confident in her material strength, she had all along known no scruples in taking the grossest action toward others, completely blind to what she was doing.

But, today, we see her in an entirely different position, where notwithstanding whatever she might do with the resources that lie at her disposal she is incapable of extricating herself from the dilemma she has deliberately plunged herself into. Today, she is utterly disillusioned as to the actual strength of matter alone. Not only that, she has become doubtful of her actual national strength. And this accounts for the restless and distressed state of mind that she is in at the present moment.

Nothing, apparently, serves as a more terrible and fatal shock on America than the loss of self-confidence which had all along been fortified by material wealth. It was with this that America had persistently oppressed other nations and had sought to rule the world, even at the outset of the current global war. She had enthusiastically emerged onto the battle field with an eye at conquering the world in lieu of Great Britain. This, then, is enough to prove how great must have been her confidence in achieving her selfish ideals through sheer material force.

But, now that her mind is wavering as to the actual strength of matter, it signifies that she will no longer be able to realize her long-cherished dream in dominating the world. And if this loss in self-confidence should diffuse throughout the entire nation, assuredly, the people would lose all hope in the happy outcome of the war. It would follow, then, that America's selfish ambition would be lost forever. It would mean the crumbling of her mean, egotistic self-exaltation, and an utter failure of her cherished ambition to usurp the world with the power of gold and the dollar. It is no wonder, then, that America is now frustrated and driven to despair.

Hopes as Good as Lost

A special correspondent for the United Press, after returning to the American mainland just recently, announced to the people that "the American forces won't be able to beat the Japanese forces for years yet." All of this goes to verify the fact that their hopes of winning the war are as good as lost."

Not long ago American planes brutally bombed the Japanese hospital ship, Buenos Aires Maru. The attack was conducted purposely; they had acted with such relentlessness while being fully aware that they were overstepping the moral principles set down in the International Law. But, there is a limit even to hypocrisy. And America had persistently and clamorously announced to the world the virtues of peace and humanitarianism. The reason, then, for her brutal attitude today can be attributed to none other than the fact that she has become blind through impatience and despair, driven to betray her innate animalistic nature through desperateness in anticipation of a national defeat. She has now lost all sense of shame, and no longer is she in a position to reflect on international propriety or decorum. She hesitates not in making use of all conceivable inhuman acts.

Just prior to the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox boldly stated that "the Japanese Navy would be annihilated within three days." This was an arrogance coming from an American over-reliance on numerical superiority as was evinced in the 5-5-3 ratio. But, as actual circumstances turned out American strategy was nipped in the bud in the Pearl Harbor attack, on which occasion she lost the major portion of her Pacific fleet. Hence, the grossly impartial 5-5-3 ratio was shattered overnight with an accompanying severe mental shock being inflicted on the American people.

They did not, however, completely succumb at this first onslaught of the Japanese, did not immediately lose confidence in the vast material strength that was at their disposal. They sought to curb the fighting power of Japan, by feverishly reconstructing their naval strength and by increasing the production of planes.

But, before she was able to act with full force, Japan had quickly procured vast material wealth of the southern regions, increasing her fighting strength many times, and without much ado, fortified her position in the vast expanse of the central and southern Pacific to the point of invulnerability. Today, all enemy aerial attacks are being repulsed with admirable briskness. Thus America began to show signs of restlessness, giving rise to the American opinion that the Pacific war should be considered of more importance than the one in Europe.

Led by Senator Albert Chandler and the war commentator, Hanson Baldwin, the so-called isolationists in the American political circle are today loudly demanding a change in war aim from the European to the Pacific war front. Their reasons are: (1) that if Japan should be allowed time to consolidate the vast amount of material wealth in the southern Pacific regions she would assuredly become unbeatable; (2) that if more substantial aid is not proffered to the Chungking regime, and this in a hurry, it would likely drop out of the common anti-Axis war front; and (3) that if the European war should come to a close, both Britain and the Soviet Union would lay down their arms altogether, and America would then be obliged to continue her war with Japan alone. Hence, these two men are impatiently trying to awaken the public to the actual predicament that America is in at the present moment. The above proposal for the switching of importance to the Pacific is, now, being dealt with by the American Government despite the critical situation that Britain is in Europe.

But, her vast accumulation of material strength is fast being expended under the huge destructiveness of the Japanese. And America is feeling the loss very deeply. Gradually they have come to realize that, in the face of the dauntless fighting spirit of the Japanese, their material strength is of little avail. They have been made to see through the actual issues that material strength alone is undependable.

And fearing an internal turmoil, the American government is now concealing much of her actual defeats, especially in the Pacific. As a means to compensate for the vast losses of men and material and thereby to prevent an internal dissension, she is all impatience at the moment in scoring at least a few victories in her fight with Japan.

Long War Not Possible

She will henceforth undoubtedly continue to waste both human and material resources in an impatient blind fight against Japan, making use of the material strength in which she had laid so much store, because, for various internal reasons, America is incapable of a long-term war.

America's war-time output has reached its zenith today; its decline alone is anticipated in the future. In fact, there are vivid signs of the deterioration already, in her system of mass production, which is ill-adapted in conforming to various changes and improvements in war weapons. Also, the high war-time prices of commodities are day by day plunging the munition hands further into privations, and accordingly strikes have become more frequent than ever. If in addition, the actual war results of the American forces in the Pacific should become known to the people, one cannot tell in how miserable a situation America would be placed, for the whole nation would be driven to a colossal dissension.

Also there is before them the problem of the presidential election in which the Republican party is daily making a better showing than the Democrats. Never have the American governmental authorities been so inclined to pessimism as they are today. Under these circumstances, it would be well to suppose that henceforth, America will have no scruples in acting as inhumanly as possible if it would serve to pacify the people and thus prevent an internal upheaval.

But, however rich a nation may be in material resources, however superior in the quality of the war weapons, they would remain latent, depending on the manner in which they are employed. That which is required to turn them into organic use and to make them effective to the highest degree is, needless to say, Spirit. And in Japan is this spirit most abundant. Not only are we blessed with high achievements in the scientific field, not only do we possess highly developed war weapons, but we are further endowed with the spirit by which these accomplishments are put into organic force. Here lies precisely the astounding strength peculiar to the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Since Japan has risen with the divine mission of evolving a new world order, shouldering upon herself the liberation of the various countries of East Asia, this war against a foe that worships material goods, must be fought to the bitter end. It is Japan's divine mission and herein rests the historical significance of the war of Greater East Asia.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Yoshimune and Munetaka

BY SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

Yoshimune's prospects when young were not of the brightest. He was a third son (or rather a fourth son, one of them dying in infancy) of the Lord of the province of Kii, one of the "three honorable houses" of Tokugawa, entitled to furnish heir to the Shogun in case of default in the trunk line. But being a younger son, he was regarded as of little account. He was apparently an exceptionally bright boy, however, for he was given as a special favor a little fief in Echizen, said to be worth 30,000 koku but in reality of far less value.

There were two brothers above him; it was unlikely that he should become the head of Kii family even, still less Shogun. Yet a miracle happened. His brothers died one after another and Genroku at the age of 21 found himself Lord of Kishu or the province of Kii. Twelve years later (1716) the infant Shogun Iyenobu (Seventh Shogun) dying, of course, without heir at the age of 7, Yoshimune was appointed with unanimous votes of the "honorable houses" to be the chief executive of the empire. He was 33 years old then.

Thus Yoshimune was not one of those who were either born Shogun or specially educated to be one; he had received the up-bringing of a small daimyo who consequently had seen something of the realities of the world and gained insight into the viewpoints of common people. As Lord of Kii he had made a very popular ruler, and when he had received the Shogunal mandate his retainers expressed, instead of congratulations, grief, wondering "what would become of Kii after he was gone."

'Jinto Shiki'

True to the Kii tradition whose founder, Tokugawa Yorinobu, was noted for his loyalty toward the Imperial Throne, Yoshimune infused his loyal principle into his administration of which many instances may be cited. The first thing he did on entering the shogunal palace was to order the removal of the four-pillared gateway which had been built by his predecessor (Iyenobu) in imitation of the one attached to the Imperial Palace in Kyoto; and to the Rochu who ventured to suggest that such work of demolition might be done later on and in no great hurry, he answered that the sooner the error of a predecessor was corrected the better pleased would be his soul in heaven. So also was destroyed the great detached mansion the construction of which had been proceeding for some time at the estimated cost of over 700,000 ryo.

To the great surprise of the Rochu (elders or Ministers) Yoshimune showed by his conduct that he meant to perform, to use the phrase now in vogue, "jinto shiki"—to exercise the actual command of affairs. He asked how much money there was in the official coffers, but none of the Rochu could answer for certain; he asked how many bales of rice were stored in the official granaries, and they did not know; he asked how many yagura (turrets) stood around the Shogunal castle, and they did not know. He assured them that whereas in the past certain fixed days and hours had been assigned to the submission of reports to him by the Rochu, he was henceforth accessible to them any time, day or night, if there was anything important that he should know.

Agemai

Yoshimune found the Bakufu treasury sadly depleted, the "debts owing to the merchants" amounting to several million ryo which the Rochu hardly knew how to liquidate, and he began straightway to apply his remedy. The number of superfluous officials, especially the ladies in the inner Court, was drastically cut; expensive fashions and ornate ceremonials were simplified. Luxurious habits and effeminate pastimes were supplanted by manly sports like hawking, hunting and mimic fighting which had been systematically neglected since the days of Fifth Shogun Tsunayoshi when anything likely to offend the "sacred dogs" and "inviolable sparrows" was taboo. (It is said that many of the young samurai did not know how to tie the straw sandals—footgear for walking expeditions—let alone how to ride the horse.) This had the double effect of curtailing unprofitable expenditures and of dealing a deadly blow to the "interior power" or the wire-pulling through the petticoat influence of the interior Court.

Another and more effective measure devised for the alleviation of financial stress was the famous edict, cutting by half the term of the daimyo's obligatory residence in Yedo, that is, they were now allowed to stay in their respective fiefs for a year and a half and pass only half a year in Yedo, whereas they had to come and go every half year before. In compensation for this they were to pay the tax of 100 koku per 10,000 of their revenues, and this was called "age-mai" (rice augustly offered) which they were only too glad to pay as it saved them no end of time and money, enabling them better to attend to their home administration. So satisfactory proved this measure that it had hardly been in force for eight years (1722-1730) before all the Government's debts to the merchants had been cleared and the central treasury placed upon a thoroughly sound basis.

(To Be Continued)

New Trends in Economy

Method for Smooth Interflow of Goods Among East Asiatic Countries Suggested

By KOZO SUGIMURA
(From the Taiheiyo)

When production was tied to consumption through the market, prices determined the turn-out of material goods and capital guided their inter-exchange. This was a phenomenon which was seen without exception in both domestic and international markets and was one of the earmarks of capitalist economy. With the advancement of war economy, however, markets have disappeared and the importance of prices and capital has been largely lost. With production and consumption united forcibly and artificially prices or quotations have no longer become possible and the exchange of material goods has come to be formed by factors other than the movement of capital.

On the other hand, demand that productivity be directly united with consumption has resulted in the extension of the distribution system within the country and the adoption of the system of so-called "inter-exchange" of material goods in regard to our foreign relations. True, prices still prevail but they do not possess their former power of controlling demand and supply.

In the case of international interflow of material goods, the loss of the freedom of exchange accounts settlement must be also considered. In other words, because of the closing up of the free market of exchange, import and export prices are no longer endorsed as capital.

Undergo Transformation

Following the decline of importance of prices, the meanings of both production and consumption have come to undergo a complete transformation. Formerly, production was carried out in order to gain market prices, while consumption was conducted in the market. While formerly prices covered an extensive sphere, at present it is only a point of transition either in production or consumption. For instance, official prices may appear to possess a significance which is similar to that attached to ordinary prices in former times, but in reality they have a totally different meaning, inasmuch as they have been instituted merely as a point at which demand and supply are united. In the case of foreign trade, export and import prices are nailed down in a fixed relationship with domestic official prices, so that there will be absolutely no room for fluctuation of the quantities of either imports or exports due to prices. Thus, prices in this case are only the standard bases of calculation for the importation and exportation of planned quantities of goods. In case of difficulty in trade activities, other measures than the change of prices will do away with such a difficulty. No step will be taken to alter the amounts of imports or of exports by changing prices. The very fact that prices possess its significance only as an expedient in economic control indicates the drastic change that has been brought about in present-day economy.

This transformation is due to the fact that the various economic phenomena which formerly overlapped one another, such as capital, prices, production and consumption, etc. have come to be regulated as separate entities under the new system of controlled economy. It has been found difficult in the case of foreign trade to detach ourselves completely from price economy because it is in relation with other countries. However, the fact remains that the careful adoption of the various measures of exchange adjustment and capital control has brought about harmony with the domestic economic structures of this nation. The complete alteration of the character of prices and consequently of exchange forms the basis of the reform of our economic structure and serious attention should be given in considering the problems of interflow of material goods with other countries in Greater East Asia.

Although Thailand, Burma and the Philippines are all independent nations, their economic conditions vastly differ from one another, so that the special condition of each should be considered in our trade relations with them. We should also give proper attention to inter-trade between these southern States and the northern States such as Manchoukuo and China because their mutual trade relations are bound to affect our economy and trade directly.

Connect Productive Power

The essential problem of the inter-exchange of material goods lies in connecting the productive power of each country of East Asia with the consumption of other countries in the same area. In the free market days the key to the solution of this problem lay in the movement of capital. But the vital problem in our trade with other countries of Greater East Asia today is the economic mechanism for the circulation of value between the national economy of Japan and that of each nation of East Asia. For instance, the value of rubber and tin produced in Malai when exported to Japan should not be based on their production cost in Malai. On the contrary, their prices in Japan should be determined from the standpoint of Japanese economy. In considering the inter-exchange of material goods, the value-connections between various national total economics must not be forgotten. Thus, the problems of exchange and trade settlement appear before us in their new forms.

It is clear that each country of Greater East Asia must exercise effective control over its currency and capital. The productivity of each national economy should be firmly grasped by its leaders in terms of the definite quantitative and qualitative functions of its currency. For instance, in case of rise of prices due to the expansion of wartime currency and the increase of surplus purchasing power, it would become necessary to have exports at comparatively low prices. At the same time, the prices of imports may be raised since they may be sold at levels comparatively higher than hitherto. Thus, if the prices of both imports and exports are properly adjusted according to the price situation of each country, it can maintain a stable exchange relationship with others and the inter-exchange of material goods within the common prosperity region will be carried on smoothly. On the contrary, if control is not sufficiently effective, confusion will be created in the prices of each country and the inter-flow of goods will be subjected to tight deadlock. For this reason, each nation should always take measures to make smooth the movement of goods in its relation with other countries. A measure, whereby the exchange relations of all the members of East Asia will be stabilized automatically for the whole area, should be contrived for this purpose. When the exchange mechanism is stabilized, the productive power of each country will be connected effectively and fully with the consumption phase of all other States, and although different conditions prevail the whole area of Greater East Asia will be like a single country as far as economic questions are concerned. And thus, the problems of the inter-flow of material goods will face its solution.

Prevent Price Fluctuations

What we desire today is the establishment of some equilibrium of exchange ratios which should prevent price fluctuations within a country from affecting the conditions of others. For instance, such a mechanism will enable the exportation of Chinese raw cotton to other countries of the common prosperity area at normal prices even if the domestic prices of China should show an exorbitant inflation. By this method the nations of the area will remain unaffected by changes of prices in a single nation, and for the effective working of this system, each nation should effectively exercise control over its own economic affairs especially in the administration of its production. Such control may be difficult of accomplishment in actual practice but it is necessary in order to assure the smooth inter-exchange of goods within the East Asian region. This difficulty will be greatest in the case of China whose economic condition is highly complicated due to historical circumstances and where controlled economy has a long way yet to travel before it can achieve its desired object. Thus, the shortest cut to assure the smooth interflow of goods among all the nations of Greater East Asia will be to assist China in the adoption of a proper mechanism in her domestic as well as external economic activities. What is all important at present is not so much the materials themselves as the necessity of their inter-exchange among the peoples concerned.